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OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 15TH SEPT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 27st Aug. 1863.	From 28th to 3rd Sept. 1863.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	43,376	708	43,084
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 8th Sept. 1863.	From 9th to 15th Sept. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*26,142½
" 1862-63	40,644½	493	11½	41,137½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 8th Sept. 1863.	From 9th to 15th Sept. 1863.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.			
For 1861-62	26,013½	...	26,013½
" 1862-63	37,569½	1,263	38,832½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,099½	18	4,117½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 129
Do. 1862-63 " 2,305
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 293

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 9TH TO 15TH SEPT. 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62. Chests.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *Indore* 12
Per Steamer *Behar* 1
Per Steamer *Shumlee* 5
Total..... 1,281

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D
Bombay Custom House, 9th September 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Sept. 17	John Lynn	Browning	Liverpool.
	Mary Sparks	Oldham	Liverpool.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Sixty natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Zodiacus*, Gaudner bound to Bordeaux.
Ship *Hamoody*, Nacoda, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Lancastrian*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Chapman*, for London.
Steamer *Penang*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Corinna*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—583 packages coffee, 654 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 200 bags coffee, 235½ cwt., Mowjee Hurridass.

For Liverpool.

Duke of Newcastle.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Gaimean.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Jewraz.

Tangier.—45 bales cotton, 175¼ cwt., Champsy Ludha and Co.; 130 bales cotton, 456 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.

Veteran.—75 bales cotton, 263½ cwt., Husroz Visram; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Runchore Megjee; 34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Otamchund Hirjee; 45 bales cotton, 157 cwt., 2 qr., Roognathjee Ramdass; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Cursondass Canjee; 225 bales cotton, 787 cwt. 2 qr., Teolsee Nursee.

Barbara.—30 bales cotton, 115 cwt.; 20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 61 bales cotton, 213¼ cwt., S. Naron and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367 cwt. 2qr., Pitamber Dewjee; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsee; 35½ bales cotton, 124 cwt. 1 qr., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

Remington.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S & N. Nanabhoy; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., George S. King and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Gangjee Cooverjee; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Deligentia.—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Kessowjee Numay; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Salsette.—43 bales Orchillaweed, 147 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., D. & N. Gresta and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Runchor Megjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Soondersee Lalljee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jadowjee Runchor; 475 bales cotton, 1,662 cwt. 2 qrs., Lilladhur Madowjee; 125 bales cotton, 437 cwt. 2 qr., Cursonjee Canjee; 55 bales cotton, 192 cwt. 2 qr., Vinayeckrow Ramchunder.

Baron Renfrew.—92 bales cotton, 319 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Aaron Brown.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Vussonjee Munsee.

Lord Palmerston.—240 bags linseed, 260 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Magdalen.—283 bags surseseed, 424 cwt. 2 qrs., Visram Kessowjee.

Lancastrian.—600 bags surseseed, 900 cwt., Nursee Mowjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,715 cwt., Lalljee Davedass; 406 bales cotton, 1,421 cwt., Chutoorbhoor Baga; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsee Veerjee.

Celuta.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 157 cwt., Juga Ludha.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—83 bales orchillaweed 288 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Morarjee Poonja; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 125 bales cotton, 437 cwt. 2 qrs., Runchor Megjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Shumlee.*—25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 96 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 100 packages cloves, 121 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 100 packages cloves 121 cwt., Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosen and Co.; 8 barrels sellarus, 14 cwt., Shaikally Maresally; 8 barrels blue vitriol 17 cwt., Shaikally Maresally; 22 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510	Caroline Agnes, Orenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
1045	Compstick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1158	East, Boyd.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock.	
1057	Gladstone.	Aug. 10
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gothard Thomson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
930	Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co. H. M. St. Punjaub. H. M. St. Assaye.	June 14
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
731	Percy Douglas, Humon.	
956	Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
826	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
861	Salamanca, Livesay.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gilson—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stewart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 19
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
1001	Ida, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1054	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1183	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1834	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 19
713	Chas. Harnfall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1067	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
960	City of London, Bagster & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
957	Flower of the West, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1893	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 20
1846	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
945	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunninghame—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	June 30
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
848	James Sprague, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, Redcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner. Mariata, Brown.	
1748	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Montrose—Remington & Co.	June 4
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Lilladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1217	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1857	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	
737	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1078	Sultan, Rouse.	Aug. 13
982	Trenton, Walker.	
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1131	Van Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.	
1073	Zambia, Miller.	

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890	Stamboul, Tower—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunninghame.	July 3
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1069	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
996	Rosalie, Williame—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

	Enfield, Reed.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1126	Espaminondas, Heasley.	
940	Falkland, Pender.	
945	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
533	Neptune, Veasy.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
704	Statelie, Barker.	July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
807	Mogul.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chesley.	
780	Maslies.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Acn.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

920	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
818	City of Delhi, Muir.	
698	City of Benares, McWilliam.	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	July 18

FROM MELBOURNE.

	Forest Rights, Thomson.	July 24
896	Summerlee.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Arabhoy, Mizer.	
1299	Gurilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 11
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream.	
894	Futahool Aziz.	
	Good Success.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	July 25
1396	Inkerman, Grant.	
	Johan Geer.	July 1
1010	Latona.	
949	Leucothea.	
668	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Peru.	Aug. 10
523	Quickstep.	
793	Rutland.	
806	Shen Shah.	July 25
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

633	Faize Allum.	June 27
1163	India, Guthrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.	
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Lucas, Brigadier General, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Macleod, Lieut., attached 12th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Broach.
Graham, Lieut. M., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Kerrich, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Maut, Lieut. C., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Assergbur.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Vesey, Brevet Major, 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 17TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. With reference to Garrison Orders of the 12th instant, the leave granted to Major Thacker, 21st Regt. N. I., is further extended from the 18th to 19th instant both days inclusive.

2.- The Committee of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1863.

No. 460.—The following promotions are made :—

To be 1st Class Schoolmasters.

Alfred Wolfe, and William W. Clifford, 2nd Class Schoolmasters.

To be 2nd Class Schoolmaster.

George Eaglesome, 3rd Class Schoolmaster.

To be 3rd Class Schoolmasters.

John Ford, Provisional 3rd Class Schoolmaster.
James Gainher, Andrew Collins and Harrop Birkbeck, 4th Class Schoolmasters.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1863.

No. 461.—Surgeon R. G. Lord, has been appointed Acting Civil Surgeon at Poona, vice Dr. Maitland.

No. 462.—Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, Civil Surgeon at Sattara, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Mahableshwur, vice Dr. Lord.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1863.

No. 463.—No rate being laid down in the Royal Clothing Warrant of the 10th October for 1862 altering Soldiers' Serge Frocks, it is notified that Two Annas for each Fork is the sum chargeable against the State for this purpose.

No. 464.—The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 4th September 1863.—By Major General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., appointing Lieutenant Ketchen General List, to act as Paymaster, Northern Division of the Army, from the 6th idem, at the request and on the responsibility of Captain Graham, and until the arrival of Major Warden.

No. 465.—Assistant Apothecary G. Tilley, having been sentenced to dismissal from the Service by a District Court Martial, is struck off the strength of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1863.

No. 466.—Referring to G. O. No. 1285, of the 29th May last, it is hereby notified that acquittances for all Prize Moneys exceeding Rupees 30 forwarded to the Examiner Prize Department from this date must bear a One Anna Stamp.

No. 468.—Captain E. Boothby, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1863.

No. 469.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 25th August 1863, No. 540, is republished :—

"No. 540.—The following promotions, are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox, Royal Artillery (Bengal), to be Colonel from 21st April 1863, in room of Lieutenant General R. Blaskall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major William Henry Rodes Green, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps to be Lieut.-Colonel from 21st April 1863, in room of Lieutentant General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Captain St. John O'Neill Muter, Bombay Infantry, to be Major from 21st April 1863, in room of Lieutenant General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

No. 470.—The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 15th August 1863.—By Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hawkins, appointing Captain R. F. Williams, Cadre 30th Regiment N. I., to act as Government Magistrate at Ahmedabad, until the arrival of Captain J. D. Williams, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 471.—Assistant Surgeon P. W. Cockell is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 16th Septeuber 1863.

In accordance with G. G. O. No. 806 of the 10th June, authorizing a Riding Establishment for Horse and Field Batteries of Royal Artillery serving in India, the following appointments are made subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Riding Master R. T. Tolland, Bombay Light Cavalry, to the 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, retaining charge of the Drill Horses as heretofore under the orders of the Officer Commanding Artillery Poona Division of the Army.

Riding Master A. Steers, late Bombay Light Cavalry to the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, and will do duty in the Mhow Division, superintending the equitation of the Horse and Field Batteries in that Division under the orders of the Officer Commanding Artillery Mhow Division of the Army.

Lieut. W. H. J. Stapford, is appointed paid doing duty Officer 3rd Cavalry with effect from the 8th instant.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

1st Battalion 18th Foot.—Captain A. Macdonald, to proceed to England, via Egypt for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This Officer is not available for duty with Troops and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence *109th Foot.*—Captain D. Wright, for 30 days from date o departure to proceed to Ghizree, on medical certificate.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1863.

No. 54.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. W. Downing, 1st Officer, performed the duties of Store Accountant of the *Semiramis* from 22nd July to 22nd August 1863, inclusive.

Mr. W. Downing, 1st Officer of the *Coromandel* to the charge of the *Goolanar*, from 7th September 1863, vice Young transferred to the *Hugh Rose* as 1st Officer.

Mr. Shepcott, 2nd Officer of the *Berenice*, to be 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, from 7th September 1863.

Mr. Salisbury, 2nd Officer of the *Coromandel*, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel from 22nd July to 23rd August 1863 inclusive.

No. 55.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. W. Downing, 1st Officer of the *Coromandel* to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 26th March 1863 inclusive.

Mr. Linham, 2nd Officer of the *Berenice* to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 27th June 1863.

Lieutenant Dawkins to resume the charge of the *Semiramis*, from the 22nd August 1863, with Harbour Crew.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 17.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Middleton to be Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee.

Captain W. Widdicombe to continue to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee during Mr. Middleton's absence.

Mr. W. Boulton to act as Judge and Session Judge of Hyderabad during the absence of Captain Widdicombe.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept Mr. H. G. Rowells's resignation of his appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assistant.

The following Extract from the Government Orders, No. 1102, dated 27th May 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, at page 2039, is republished for general information :—

The following Officer, of the Ondh Commission, has passed the prescribed examination for the Higher Standard, viz :—

For the Higher Standard.

Mr. T. Monck Mason.

Lieutenant C. M. Griffiths, Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, is appointed a Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. W. T. Cole to be a Second Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Sind, continuing to act as a First Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Lieutenant G. G. Grant to be a Third Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Sind, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpore.

Mr. C. F. Shaw is appointed to officiate as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—At page 576, line 11, of the *Government Gazette* of 3rd September 1863, *for* "Assistant Surgeon R. G. Lord," *read* "Surgeon R. G. Lord."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Mr. J. Pacey, 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, is to date from 1st October 1862.

Lieutenant H. H. Lee, R. E., 1st Class Assistant Engineer, and F. Dowden, R.E., Acting 1st Class Assistant Engineer, have passed examinations in the Guzerathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointments of the Reverend S. Stead to be Chaplain of Hydrabad and Kotree, and of the Reverend G. C. Reynell to be Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, in Government Notification of 2nd instant are cancelled.

The Reverend G. C. Reynell is appointed Acting Chaplain of Hydrabad and Kotree.

Letters to the Editor.

TIME BARGAINS BILL.

SIR,—In a leading article in your paper of to-day I notice that you refer to the Minutes on the time-bargains bill written by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., and very justly reflect on the former firm for the expressions they have made use of in criticising our remarks. I cannot believe that Mr. Scott in his Minute intended to accuse any one of an untruth, although his words were inconsiderate and ill-chosen, and I only regard the matter as a discourteous contradiction, in which he has unwarrantably twisted the words of our Minute. The statement made by Campbell, Mitchell & Co. was as follows :—"Now we ask any one conversant with business in Bombay, and with the peculiarly astute and cautious character of the shroffs, whether it is likely that those knowing men would, to any great extent, guarantee the solvency of any poor constituent, who is notoriously to the whole bazaar, a man without means, the statement carries absurdity on the face of it." The statement referred to is as follows : Mr. Westropp said "these shroffs in consideration of the commission which they charge, permit their names to be used as principals, and incur the risk as to the insolvency of their poor constituents." The idea that Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., characterized as absurd was thus clearly that shroffs would, to any great extent, guarantee the risk as to the insolvency of men without means to pay if they lost on their transaction, in consideration of their brokerage. But this is not the argument which Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., have taken the liberty of putting in our mouth and then characterizing as "opposed to fact and calculated to mislead," they say "Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., remark that Mr. Westropp's statements that the time-bargain system had greatly increased insolvency, and that without the aid of the shroffs poor persons could not engage in such transactions, bear absurdity on their face." As shown above, Campbell, Mitchell & Co., never said such a thing. Our statement has been unaccountably, I cannot bring myself to think wilfully misrepresented. And even if Mr. Scott's version of the matter were correct, what does the whole amount to? Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., state their opinion, and back it with reasonable argument, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., contradict it offensively and back their contradiction with the opinion of one of their firm that the records of the Insolvent Court prove their position, but without such proof being before the public, as it undoubtedly should have been if the Select Committee had done its duty.

It is with extreme regret that I bring these disagreeable differences before the public, but as you, Sir, have made the statements you have in your columns, I feel it to be my duty to my firm and to myself to explain as publicly, seeing that I had no opportunity of putting matters right by answering the Minute of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.—I am, &c.

ANDREW GRANT.

Bombay, 17th September 1863.

CHARGE AGAINST THE BOMBAY POLICE.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai eu connaissance d'une lettre qui a parue dans les colonnes de votre estimable journal provenant d'un Parsee qui se nomme "Manager of the Prince of Wales Hotel," dans laquelle, pour des raisons particulières on nie la vérité de mon rapport des faits de brutalité dont j'ai été témoin de la part des agents blanc

18th Section, of the 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 109, together with such other provisions as may seem advisable to your Lordship in Council, for the more effectually suppression of gambling in India.

And your memorialists will, &c.

In 1848 there appears to have been very little doubt as to the true nature and tendency of the Time-bargain system.

His Excellency has taunted us with applying hard words to the Shroffs. Sir, I have never used such hard words, nor have I ever heard such hard words used by others, as they themselves in the petition from which I have quoted apply to those who indulge in these Time-bargains. I appeal to all the members of the Council informed upon this matter. I appeal to the whole community, whether there is a single word in the above petition which does not apply to the present day.

It was in answer to this petition that Act XXI. was passed, that Act which some of those who petitioned for it have since contrived successfully to evade by that loop-hole which we now seek to close, it is but fair to say that this petition was signed when most of the shroffs were crushed or nearly so by the gigantic speculations of one man, and it was in a time of adversity that they saw this clearly the evils of the system in which they had been engaged.

Sir William Mansfield then went on to say that no member of this Council had much time to devote to its duties, that stolen minutes were all we had to spare, and in this remark at any rate I feel that I must agree with him. His Excellency then proceeded to consider various analogies which had been brought forward in this discussion; upon these I am not careful to enter, they are but uncertain friends at the best, and apt to turn into very dangerous enemies when least expected.

Sir William then brought a charge against Mr. Westropp and myself to the effect that we admit that this Bill would under certain circumstances protect dishonesty; that, as just by Sir Joseph Arnould, it would enable a man to escape the consequences of a first immorality by the commission of a second. Sir, I in no degree shrink from this admission. I give great weight to Sir Joseph Arnould's words, but I consider them nevertheless more fitted to captivate by their sound than to convince by their reasoning.

The promoters of this Bill seek to put an end to these gambling transactions: to effect this, they resort to no penal enactments, though for these precedents may be found; they simply endeavour to place all such transactions beyond the pale of the law—they say "gamble if you will, but do not appeal to our courts to decide your bets—have your Code of honor if you will, but expect no assistance from the law," to this I would add, "I trust that code may fail you, as is has failed you hitherto."

Further we say, "if any of you have received from another a sum of money or other valuable thing for the carrying out of an immoral transaction which the law will not recognize, the law will equally refuse to recognize an advance for such a purpose, and will consider the advance a loan which you may be forced to return to the giver."

Sir, I humbly submit that there is no injustice in this, but I as frankly admit that I would gladly part with Section VII. and VIII. if I could find any better way of making the Act effective I would gladly part with them, as I would gladly part with that pest, the *common informer*, or with the system of *Queen's Evidence*, could the ends of justice be otherwise attained.

The committee have, however, failed to discover any other means of rendering the law effective, except by a resort to penal enactments, the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill, with all his experience, has similarly failed, and I think I may fairly challenge those who quarrel with those provisions, to find us better ones, if they can, we shall adopt them.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then appealed to our pity for the shroffs, who would, he said, be left by our Bill "absolutely at the mercy of dishonest, and designing men," to this I can only reply, "serve them right, if they enter into such transactions with such men, if they deal with men whom their own Code of honour will not bind, there losses be on their own heads, if there be not sufficient honour among them to enable them safely to indulge in such transactions, let them give them up," and if this be the conclusion arrived at, I for one say "so much the better."

I will not do more than merely recall to the recollection of the Council the striking though somewhat shocking precedent, adduced by the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill at the last meeting of the Council.

His Excellency then came to the statements of the merchants whose letters are attached to the report, and with reference to these proceeded to say:—

"In the course of this argument it has often been alleged that prices are injuriously affected by the abuse of time-bargains. I must take leave to join issue on that assertion, it being entirely opposed to all the notions of the greatest economists both of this and the last generation."

Now, Sir, on this point I must take leave to joining issue with His Excellency, and with all the greatest economists of the age too, if need be, all the reasoning in the world cannot assist me in this, and this I maintain to be a fact, as within my own knowledge, though happily proved by evidence other than mine, that from time to time the operations of the gamblers in the Bombay Bazaar have so affected prices as for the moment to paralyze the operations of legitimate traders—on this point I appeal for support to my Hon'ble friends Messrs. Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy and Premabhoy Hemabhoy.

The Council will find the following very significant sentence in the minutes by the Chamber of Commerce just laid upon the table. One of the most influential members of the mercantile Community thus writes "The value of this influence (that of the Time-bargainers) we can estimate, but it will puzzle theorists to determine the extent of the illegitimate markets which may be resorted to," by the losses for instance, to arrange the market, and thus bring about fictitiously low rates on settling day; thus saving them from loss, or reducing the amount of it. 'We have ourselves been solicited to purchase (fictitiously,) a quantity of cotton just before settling day at Rs. 40 to 50 below the market rate; and the same request was, we believe, made to many other firms.'"

The House which I myself represent has more than once been besought on various pretexts to enter the market in order to support prices for settling day, and though we and others declined, merchants were found to do the work.

His Excellency then went on to imply that this is a Bill for the protection of Bombay merchants. This imputation of self interest is one easy to make, not always to easy to answer to the conscience of rectitude; but, Sir, I entirely repudiate it for myself, and on behalf of all my brother merchants who think with me on this matter, come forward not to trammel the great trade of this presidency, and because we are ourselves interested in that trade, because we know more about it than outsiders, are we at every time to have the imputation of self-interest cast in our teeth?

His Excellency holds that a merchant's trade, a merchant's business, is always to be combatting difficulties—one other statement in which I can agree with him but this I take it is pretty much the common lot of all of us. He goes on to say, however, that he cannot understand what "*undue influences*" are, that there can be no undue influences as affecting markets. Sir, I think the Council will now understand what undue influences may be, when merchants find all their calculations on the prospects of markets, the prospects of politics and the position of the great primary question of supply and demand, upset by the operations of gamblers in the Bombay Bazaar, then I can say, an undue influence is at work. How can I reason on the necessities of native shroffs? How assist from day to day the comparative influence of the Bulls and the Bears? He would be a Heaven born Merchant indeed who could claim to do this successfully.

I had thought of making some reference to the minutes of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce now on the table, but it seems better to defer doing so until the opinions of the whole Chamber have been elicited. I will therefore now only call upon the Council to negative the amendment of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(After Mr. Frere had spoken, Mr. Scott said.)

I beg your Excellency's permission to say a few words in explanation of that which has just fallen from Mr. Frere and which may otherwise mislead the Council. I ask this, because with the exception of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, I am probably the only member of the Council now present who knows the facts of the case.

It has been the custom of the shroffs to nominate a Committee of their member to decide authoritatively as to the price ruling on the settling day, and for some time this decision was given pretty honestly, and in conformity with the price of cotton in the market whether that had been unduly influenced or not. Last year, however, a band of very powerful shroffs stood to win heavily on a fall in prices—they relied I believe, and my friend Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy supports me in this, on the assurance of their astrologers that on settling day the price of Dhollera cotton would be Rupees 160 per candy—it turned out to be Rs. 240, and after five successive nights of stormy discussion this Committee of shroffs staggered their constituents and the public by declaring the price to be Rs. 180—they had gone too far, and I believe no settlement, or one only to a slight extent, took place—this was what I referred to, when I said their own code of honour had hitherto failed them.

THE HON'BLE MR. SUNKERSETT'S SPEECH ON THE WAGER BILL.

MR. PRESIDENT.—As I was unable, much to my regret, to be present at the last meeting of the Council, when some interesting discussion took place in connection with the Wager's Bill, I should like to say a few words on the subject on the present occasion though, after having heard so many able speeches from my Hon'ble Colleagues, it would, I fear, appear presumptuous, in me to indulge in any comments nevertheless as a Member of this Hon'ble Council, I cannot refrain from giving utterance to my views on so important a Bill as that under notice, and would therefore crave your Excellency's permission to make a few observations.

I think it is desirable to check, if possible the evil which it is admitted on all hands, exists of gambling or wagering in time-bargains, but I doubt if the Bill proposed will have the effect of doing so. As I understand the law to be now, it is entirely a question of honor between the parties, whether the wager shall be paid or not, because the losing party cannot legally be compelled to pay the money directly, and if he chooses to give his shroff or banker a notice not to do so, the banker cannot be compelled to pay it for him, nor would he be at liberty if he chose to do so after notice, and the loser may recover the money deposited from the shroff or banker. It is a fact well known to the native mercantile community, that more than a year ago certain native banking houses in Bombay were great sufferers by time-bargains. They held on for a time, with a view to evade payment, if possible, knowing that they could not by law be compelled to pay. But they soon found, that their mercantile credit was, in consequence seriously and injuriously affected. So in order to uphold their credit, they were compelled to make the payment. They took upon it as a debt of honour, and for their own credit, they are obliged to pay. Such being the case, I do not think, that any law will avail in checking the evil—surely if such is the state of the law, and gambling is still carried on, the promoters of this Bill must be more than ordinarily sanguine, if they think the measure now proposed will put an end to such gambling I, for one, believe, that this act will only call forth a little more ingenuity in the native mind, and that a scheme will very soon after its passing be found for evading the new law, as successfully as the old law was evaded.

The time-bargainers can easily find means of preventing its being called a time-bargain by making false purchases of opium, cotton or other goods of merchandize from some friends or others to make it appear as a *bona fide* transaction and thus the goods may pass into as many as ten hands and yet in the end it is nothing more than a time-bargain.

It is most difficult to tell when a contract is a time-bargain, and when it is not. Many time-bargains are couched in precisely the same terms are *bona fide* contracts for the sale and purchase of goods; and the principal danger and difficulty in carrying out the stringent proviso of this act, will be found, I apprehend, in ascertaining whether the contract before the court was or was not a time-bargain. The word time-bargain used in the original draft is, I see, changed in the amended bill into wager, gambling and contract, intended to abide a particular event, yes, I think the scope is nothing more than to prevent time-bargains in fact.

Where a question only affects the actual parties to the contract, as is the case under existing law it is not of so great importance, but when third parties are to be bound by it, I think there should be no doubt whatever as to whether the transaction came within the definition of a time-bargain or not.

Money may be paid by a banker under the express direction of his principal without his knowing or having reason to know that the contract of which the money is paid is a time-bargain, but as the law will stand, if this act is passed, should it afterwards be found that the contract was really a time-bargain, the Banker will have to refund with full costs what he paid innocently.

If I am wrong in this view, I shall be corrected; but as I read it, the 7th Section of the Act will go as far as this. At all events the addition of the word "knowingly" would remove all doubt in the matter.

I think it should be clearly understood, that, before a person is made liable to repay any money in this way, it should be proved not only that the transaction on account of which the money was paid was a time-bargain, but that he knew that it was a time-bargain at the time when he paid the money.

As I said before, I am anxious to give my support to a measure of the kind, because I think gambling in time-bargains is carried on to a large extent, and that the practice ought to be discouraged whether it is possible to check the practice by legislation, or whether it is expedient to make the attempt to do so, is a question on which I will not enter now. But I cannot, after well considering the matter, come to any other conclusion than that the bill now proposed as it stands, may not have the desired effect. However, if some amendment were made by which it should be provided that only persons who acted with a full knowledge that they were infringing the law, were made responsible, I should not object to the bill being passed.

LOCAL.

WE beg to remind our readers that the Amateurs of the 103rd Royal Fusiliers will open their favourite place of amusement to-morrow, Friday, and again on Wednesday next, when all lovers of the Drama should avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing one of the greatest treats witnessed in Bombay for sometime.

THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY.—We are glad to hear, that this company started so lately, has already got under weigh, and that in a manner that promises well for their future prosperity and success. They have secured the contract for building the Government Works at Camaran, (not *Sedashegher* as we have before stated), consisting of warehouses, wharves, &c. &c. and have very fair prospects of securing the contract for the projected Government Works at Poona.

NATIVE ADVANCEMENT.—We are glad to observe that the visits of wealthy native merchants of this town to Poona, are frequently not unattended with beneficial effects upon the charitable institutions of that place. On Saturday last two well-known wealthy merchants of our town, Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, (a Justice of the peace,) and Mr. Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, in company with Mr. Pranjeevundass Wagjee, one of the Banian reformers, while on a pleasure tour in the Deccan, visited several educational and charitable institutions of Poona and made a handsome donation to them to the aggregate amount of Rs. 8,085. A rather novel and gratifying feature was, that the wives of these Setts attired in rich silk *sarees*, and stockings and velvet slippers, (uncommon to Hindoo society), also paid a visit to the Native girl's schools, and after examining the girls in the progress of their studies, presented the two Native female teachers, with handsome *sarees* and *chewlees*,—an example which, it is hoped, will be followed by other Hindoo ladies.

Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass subscribed Rs. 2,100 to the Fund for the Destitute; Rs. 2,500 to the Sanskrit Library; Rs. 1,000 to the Boarding School; Rs. 500 to the Convent School: Rs. 200 to the Marathi Girls' School; and Rs. 200 to the Native General Library.

Mr. Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass subscribed Rs. 500 to the Fund for the Destitute; Rs. 500 to the Sanskrit Library; Rs. 200 to the Boarding School; Rs. 100 to the Convent School; Rs. 50 to the Native Girl's School; and Rs. 50 to the Native General Library.

Mr. Pranjeevundass Wagjee subscribed altogether a sum of Rs. 185 to the above Institutions.

These are indeed liberal signs of the times, and encouraging as respects the promoters of such undertakings, we shall feel highly delighted from time to time to chronicle such acts of liberality, towards the Institutions, which are in need of public support.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The Mortuary return for the past week shows a decline in the public health in the Island. During this period there have been seventeen deaths more than in the preceding week, making in all 358 deaths. Cholera and small pox appears slightly upon the increase. Fevers have decreased, there having been 20 deaths less than last week; whilst in diseases of the alimentary and respiratory systems and in Cachexy there is an increase of 7. The following is a classified table of casualties.

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	2
Cholera	1	Cholera	4
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	5	Other diseases	14
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	119	Fever	2
Cholera	36	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	4	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	90	Other diseases	5
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	35	Fever	0
Cholera	8	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	2	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	28	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 yrs.
Small-pox	6	0
Cholera	49	11
Measles	0	0
Fever	158	116
Nervous system	22	12
Vascular system	1	0
Respiratory system	19	23
Alimentary system	50	35
Cachexy	31	27
Accidents	4	3
Other diseases	18	7
Total...	358	234

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M., *Monday*, 7*th September to* 9 A.M., *Monday*, 14*th September*, 1863.

Date.	Day.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.	Victoria Gardens, Mount.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Sept. 7	Monday	·53	·58	·22	·75	·75
8	Tuesday	1·42	·35	·70	1·14	·95
9	Wednesday	·09	2·10	·20	2·25	2·15
10	Thursday	1·12	·22	2·25	·50	·73
11	Friday	·83	·07	·32	·06	·10
12	Saturday	·18	...	·13	·21	·15
13	Sunday	...	...	·05	·06	·07
Total for Week		4·17	3·42	3·87	3·97	4·00
Previously recorded		68·50	67·76	76·58	74·78	68·68
Total fall up to 14th Sep.		72·67	71·18	80·45	78·75	72·68

In the Report from the Colaba Observatory the Day is from midnight to midnight, and in those from the Fort and Esplanade it is from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 17*th September* 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy, wind easterly light.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Cloudy with heavy showers S.W. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded, rain 1 inch 61 cents., wind east.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.W. calm.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine S.W. Ther. 82. Baro. 30·04.
PAUMBEN.—Fair wind variable. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30*th August* 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,466.			
Amount	Rs.	12,147	8 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	7,078	6 11
Total...	Rs.	19,225	15 1

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 11,660.			
Amount	Rs.	6,551	3 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	3,146	9 6
Total...		9,697	12 11

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 17TH SEPT.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE case of Pilot Tucker, was again entered into, in the Magistrate's room nothing more was done than taking the evidence of Dr. R. Haines. Mr. Hore (who is engaged on behalf of the complainant) having asked for an adjournment to enable him to collect all possible evidence. His Worship said he would postpone the inquiry until Monday, when he hoped all would be prepared, he was averse to keeping any one in confinement longer than was absolutely necessary, and until he had heard the evidence he could not decide upon releasing the prisoner upon bail.—*Adjourned until Monday.*

MR. BARTON applied to His Worship on behalf of three seamen who had belonged to the ship *Cyclops*, they had been sentenced to two weeks imprisonment, and to be sent on board at their expiration, the ship had sailed without leaving the wages or discharge of the men, consequently the men were left entirely destitute, and were unable to procure a birth on board any ship, in consequence of their not being able to produce a discharge from their last ship. His Worship said he had no power in the matter, those things were entirely in the hands of the Shipping Master. Mr. Barton said he had applied for the purpose of looking at the sentence entered upon the charge sheet, as in some cases, according to the offence, seamen were often sentenced to the loss of so many days pay as well as imprisonment, but in this case it was only imprisonment, and it was therefore the Shipping Master's duty, before the ship sailed, to have had the wages due to these men with their discharges lodged in his office, and was clearly liable, for any inconvenience resulting from his neglect.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the Administrator (with the Will annexed) of Peerojee Hezra deceased.

Lalanjee woman *vs.* Abdool Gaffer bin Moobaruck. (Part heard.)

CONTESTED MOTIONS.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

299 Mooljee Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others. (Part heard.)

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

469 Motarjee Goculdass *vs.* Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

264 Jevoobaee widow *vs.* Bawa Jeram Balidass.

256 Yacoob Thavur and others *vs.* Dhunjeebhoy Kirmallee and others.

309 Nanabhoy Narrotumdass *vs.* Jumnadass Runchordass.

307 Ardaseer Limjee *vs.* Sorabjee Pestonjee and others.

S. COMPTON,
Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 17th September 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, September, 17.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Balajee Gungadhur vs. *Tookaram Yadowjee.*

This was an action for work and labour as a carpenter, done and performed by the plaintiff, in making the wood work of a house belonging to one Balcrishna Hurrychunderjee, situated at Girgaum Road, under an agreement dated the 9th June, 1862, as per account rendered to defendant ..... Rs. 569 13 8

Money paid by plaintiff on defendant's account to 6 carpenters employed by him	,,	13	3 0
Extra work performed by plaintiff under a verbal contract	,,	15	8 0
	,,	538	8 8
Deduct Rs.	,,	343	4 0
	Rs.	195	4 8

Mr. Nusserwanjee, for plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee opened at first the defendant took a contract from one Balcrishna Hurrychunderjee, and gave a portion of it to the plaintiff as a sub-contractor. The plaintiff performed the contract and received on account Rs. 243-4, and claimed for the balance of Rs. 195-4-8.

Mr. Khunderao.—The plaintiff sues on an insufficiently stamped paper.

His Honor.—Do they sue on agreement?

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—A paper on which the rates are does not require a stamp.

His Honor.—It is an agreement, how will you sue upon it.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—It is an agreement for service, and it does not require a stamp.

Mr. Khunderao.—Agreement for service does require a stamp.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—There is not an express clause in the stamp act in which it is provided that similar agreements require a stamp.

Mr. Khunderao.—Said that several items are disputed, and asked His Honor to refer the case to arbitration.

His Honor.—On the parties and their respective advocates consenting to refer the matter to arbitration, ordered that on the payment of the penalty to the Court, the matter be referred to the arbitration of one Venayek Bhikajee.

NEWS LETTER.

COONOOR, 7th September.

NOTHING of importance stirring here in the shape of news. A notice has been issued by the Collector, levying a toll at Pothanoor and Burlyar on Vehicles, horses bullocks, swine and asses, which I think is nothing but right. If people expect good roads they ought to help in paying for them. The toll is very slight. I suppose Transit agents and Indian Carrying Company will add it on to their usual charges. I am glad to say our mail comes in very early, for which we are indepted to Mr. Dehoyde, who was unwearying in his attentions in making a proper arrangement of horses and runners on the line. I hear now that the Indian Carrying Company are to run the mail from the first proximo. It is to be hoped that they will not trust the work to Ramaswmies and Veeraswmies, but employ efficient Europeans or East Indians. The weather at present is very agreeable, although we have light rain during the day. The folks in Coonoor are now well off for water, thanks to Mr. Grant and Major Farewell who kindly lent tools to Mr. Sanderson who had undertaken to bring the precious element in from a distance of two miles. I am clearly of opinion that Mr. Sanderson should not pay any thing towards this work. Those who derived the most benefit, and whose property is increased in value by it, should stump down handsomely.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Sept.* 10.

OOTACAMUND.

PROSPECTS.—We are informed that when the artificial lake, now in process of construction in the Government Garden, and the terrace bounding it on one side are completed, there will be a band stand grown out of the design. But the stand under present circumstances, as there is no band to enliven it with the strains of music, will be something like the Yorkshire boy providing himself with salt, in the hope of getting an egg. The Government has been considerate enough to provide the accommodation for a band; it remains for the Ootacamund community to finish the purpose for which it is intended by organising a band of musicians. We do not think that local resources should be overlooked in doing this. There is the Male Lawrence Asylum, containing no doubt many boys to whom music be will be both a recreation and a profit. If some of these boys were to be placed under adequate instruction, we should soon have a band of musicians, qualified for filling the stand, and the hearts of the hearers, with the dulcet notes of sweet sounding instruments. But the great question is, who shall do this? In Ootacamund the principle appears to be, "every man for himself." The men who assume to be the leaders of the community, will not set their part, and if an outsider was to attempt to encroach on their ground, he will of course be snubbed. Thus, we are between two fires—a fire which professes to burn but shows no light, and a fire which would burn if cold water was not thrown upon it. We believe that the only agency which can be enlisted under the difficulty with success, will be the agency of the ladies. They, most powerful beings are always fond of music, and if they would but soften the hearts of their obdurate pas and lords the thing will be done at once. We might perhaps propose (by the way, by reminding those to whom they will have to appeal, of how music is said to have charms to sooth the savage breast, &c. If however the ladies do not make a strenuous effort to help us out of this band stand perplexity, we are afraid that we shall have to pronounce the musical prospects of Ootocamund abortive—that is, when the stand has taken its place to be a stand still.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Sept.* 10.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Calcutta Bar will not be sorry to hear that another *cause celeber* is likely soon to succeed the Burney case: for we learn upon undoubted authority that not many days since, a fair daughter of Eve carried off a gallant son of Mars from a neighbouring hill station.—*Mofussulite, September* 11.

WE have later advices from Cabool than the letter published below bringing our news down to the 24th ultimo.

Futteh Mahomed Khan, it will be recollected, had been sent for by Mahomed Allee Khan (the governor of Cabool for his father, the present Ameer) to take charge while he, Mahomed Allee Khan went out to attack Auzim Khan, and drive him back from Lohooghur. Futteh Mohamed arrived at Cabool as related in the letter of the 19th, and then Mohamed Allee prepared to march against Auzim Khan. Meantime, however, the Ameer gets to Khelat, the place whence Futteh Mohamed had just marched, and fearing that he could not be trusted, he wrote off directly to his son Mahomed Allee not to leave Futteh Mahomed in charge of Cabool, and not to march against Auzim Khan till he arrived. He says in this letter "Never trust any one with the fort: but if attacked by Auzim Khan act on the defensive." On the receipt of this letter Mohamed Allee who was all ready for a start, countermanded the expedition except so far as to leave a few troops in the Beenee Hissar.

Next day the 23rd, Mohamed Allee recalled the troops left at Beenee Hisser in consequence of a threatening letter he received from Afzul Khan who, it will be recollected is supposed on good grounds to be another claimant to the throne, and who is on his way from Turkistan. In this letter, Afzul Khan reproaches Mohamed Allee for having laid violent hands on his confidental servant Mirza Ahd Khan who it will be recollected Mohamed Allee seized and imprisoned not long ago. Afzul Khan, declares he will come straight to Cabool and release him, and no longer attempts to conceal his hostile intentions. He concludes by saying "I lose no time in preparing to fight, for you will find me under the walls of Cabool very shortly."

On the receipt of this letter, Mohamed Allee went to the Hajee Sahib for advice, who said. "Did I not warn you not to lay violent hands on Mirza Ahd? But do not be afraid, Shere Allee Khan will soon be here."

Shere Allee Khan had, when our packet was made up at Cabool, reached Khoorabagh near Ghuznee and was expected in Cabool shortly.

Some Bokhara merchants had written to say that the tribes of Khirghiz, Kubchak and Kurzak who are all of Kokan, had risen, and were preparing to march on Kokan. They had already taken the fort of Oosh on the Tusht-i-Suleiman, and thrown the ruler into prison. The King of Bokhara had summoned his tributary chiefs to his standard to march to Kokan. Had it not been for this he would have marched on Bulkh no more protected by Afzul Khan.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 10.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 11*th August.*—The following news from Bulkh, is given by the two men who had been sent by the mother of Ulsum Khan, and who have just returned.

Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, had written to Meer Uttaleek Beg, to Koolaub, to come to Koondez, and take charge of it and to give him a written promise to pay two lacs of Rupees, Koondez. No reply whatever had been received to this proposal.

It was given out at Bameean that Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan was on his way to Cabool.

12*th August.*—Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan made preparations to go to Lohooghur to force Auzim Khan to retire. About two a letter was received from Shah Nawaz Khan who had been sent to Auzim Khan to advise him to leave Loohoogur. Meer Akbore Ahmed Khan, took the letter and went direct to Mohamed Allee Khan as no was saleep. The Meer Akbore awoke the Sirdar and handed him the letter. It was stated in it that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan was willing to leave Loohoogur and to go to Zoormut. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very much pleasedwhen he read the letter and postponed his intended march to Loohoogur.

13*th August.*—The following letter from Sirdar Mobamed Ufzul Khan in reply to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's was received to-day. "I was expecting that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan and Usium Khan were making their way towards Bulkh, and that then I should be able to shame them out of their conduct towards Ameer Shere Allee Khan, but has the Sirdars have not made their appearance here, I will now write to them my advice. If they mind me, well and good, if not, I have nothing to do with them.

14*th August.*—It is ascertained by a person who has just arrived from Loohoogur, that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan has got about six thousand troops under him, and is waiting for reinforcements from Khelat. If Ufzul Khan is otherwise of the report which has gone, and to which we have alluded. If true, we would suggest that a memorial should *immediately*, be presented to Government, remonstrating against such gross injustice. Should this fail, let a public meeting be called, wherest an expression can be given to public opinion on the subject. For the present, we leave this matter in the hands of the public, who, *we know*, will see that justice is done to one, who, whilst health and strength remained to him, served them so faithfully.

15*th August.*—Sufdur Allee Khan, the Kardar of Ameer Shere Allee Khan, arrived in Cabool to-day, and made over the letter which he had brought to Mohamed Allee Khan.

It is ascertained by Sufdur Allee Khan that he is come to take *lounges* and other articles for khilluat to be given to the Ameer to Usbans and Sirdars on his way. The Musjid Shahee in the Bala Hissar has been ordered to be painted, as the "Khotba" on the arrival of Shere Allee Khan will be read there.

Another letter from Sirdar Ufzul Khan was received to-day and sent to the Ameer's Camp.

18*th August.*—It was stated in Ameer Shere Allee Khan's letter received to-day by Shere Mohamed, slave, that the Ameer after halting for three or four days in Ghuznee, would march for Cabool, and that Futteh Mohamed Khan had left for Cabool by forced marches. Some Mullika of Zoormut waited on Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and informed him that the people of Zoormut having fortified their posts, had refused to pay any thing to Auzim Khan, and that ready to fight if assistance was given to them. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very glad to hear this, and ordered khilluts to be given to them.

They were assured by Mohamed Allee Khan that on the arrival of Ameer Shere Allee Khan measure would be taken to punish Auzim Khan and to appoint a new ruler in that place.

19*th August*—On the recipt of a letter from Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered a house near the Nukkarkhana in the Bala Hissar to be cleaned and fitted up for the Sirdar. He told the Khans of the durbar that Futteh Mohamed Khan would be there to-morrow. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is preparing to march on the arrival of Futteh Mohamed Khan. It is ascertained by one of the servants of Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan that Auzim Khan is strengthening the fort of Kundruk and that he has written to Colonel Lumsdain, formerly commaudant of some cavalry at Yoosufzie, and now at Hyderabad, Decoan, regarding his circumstances, which he wishes brought to the notice of the British authorities.

20*th August*—It was about ten A. M. when Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan with fifty sowars arrived in Cabool. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went out of the Bala Hissar and received him in the bazar of Cabool. At first Futteh Mohamed Khan went to the mother of Wazeer Akbur Khan to pay his respects, and then to the house of Mohamed Shurreef Khan. The Sirdar took his breakfast with Mohamed Allee Khan and went to the quarters prepared for him.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan to be released and a horse and khillut to be given to him. When the order of Mohamed Allee Khan was made known to Suddeek Khan he made the following remark. "Let me remain alone where I am until Shere Allee Khan arrives, and then before five Barukzaie chiefs, I will have the matter discussed."

Mohamed Raheem Khan who brought a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, says that Sirdar Ufzul Khan has sent four thousand troops to Sirdar Usium Khan and two thousand are accompanying the Sirdar. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, says Mohamed Raheem Khan does not intend to march with his troops into Cabool, but to remain at Killa Kazee until matters are settled between him and Shere Allee Khan.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 10.

A NANA PUNT COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Mofussilite, Sept 11.

WE have got the Nana now in Cawnpore, but we fear we shall not be able to keep him there long. We hear that the man is completely broken in body and spirit, and not likely to survive long. Let us hope that Government will not grudge a rupee for the expense of his cremation. Whether the other Nana, caught in Scinde, was burnt or not, we have not heard; but we really think that the man's representative should be pensioned by the State. He, too, was proved not to be the Nana. There is a Christian dogma, that it were better that ninety-nine criminals should escape than that one innocent man should be sacrificed. Should this last Nana die, we hope that his relatives will also be provided for by the Government. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the evidence of Doctor Cheke, who was, and is, in the habit of attending native gentlemen of distinction, and who, to our personal knowledge, frequently went to Bhitoor to visit, professionally, the Nana Punt and his family. If the Government go on Nana-hunting, in common justice they ought to provide for the families of the false Nanas, who have died in consequence of unjust incarceration, trouble and vexation. The financial minister had better make the matter a settled item in his accounts. Edmund Burke was once seized with precisely the same idea, as regards rebellion in this country. He said: "Rebellion is one of the Company's standing resources. Persons are acquitted of their money and their treasons at once. It is so settled a resource that I wonder the Directors have omitted it in their accounts." He then alludes to the case of two old women, who were accused of rebellion and convicted of wealth. Now, let the Government if they will act on this principle, pick out, on the evidence of ex-sergeants of flying Dragoon Regiments, men of substance. Let Luchmee Chund be waylaid some night and seized as the Nana, and let him be convicted of his wealth and his dropsy simultaneously, and his property, real and personal, confiscated to the Crown, and after the proceeds are in the treasury (he is only worth 15 crores) and it is discovered that he was not the veritable Nana Punt, let Jotee Persad be caught some evening at the Taj, and squeezed like an orange; and when he is dead, let Doctor Cheke be called in for a post-mortem examination, and pronounce that he is not the Nana. After this, why not cast a wistful glance at Lalla Chuna Mull of Delhi, and after his wealth has been extracted, why not fix an eye on the Rajah of Durbanga? Be it remembered that his domicile is not far distant from Nepaul, and his revenue is in excess of twanty lakhs per aunum. There is a native in Delhi who bears, as far as stature and the shape of face is concerned, a strong resemblance to Nana Punt. He is now a very rich man, and a very old friend of ours. His name is Maheish Dass, and we believe that he still deals in toys. There are also many wealthy bankers in Meerut, Bareilly, Benares Furrukabad, and other places, who might be made to do "property" duty for Nana Punt. What is the use of hunting down a parceal of miserable wretches who have not a silver to their names, and who cost the Government money without bringing in a particle of profit to the State? When sportsmen go out to shoot grouse, they never stop to take a pot-shot at a bullifinch. When Ben Johnson was twitted by Inigo Jones, for not replying to so him, the poet wrote as follows:—

Wretch! I quit thee of thy pain,
Thou'rt too base ambitious, and dost fear in vain:
The Lybian lion hunts no ramfies;
He makes the camel and dull ass his prize.

Let the Government act upon this principle. We constantly do so, when attacked by any paltry print published in this country, or in any other.

If the Government do not take our advice, and as the rage for joint stockeries is now at its zenith, we shall shortly see advertised "The Nana Punt Company, Limited." Should we buy shares in this Company, we should propose, on becoming a Director, that neither our responsibility, norour operations should be limited at all. We shall catch Nanas every day by the score, just in the same way that Cape pigeons are caught in the trade winds, and makeral at St. Helena. Not outlay, beyond a bit of thread and a crooked pin. The Government will buy them up at any price, and cook them according to their own fancy.

But to be serious. We hope the Viceroy will turn a deaf ear about the identification of Nanas. It is a doubtful question whether the man be dead or alive

sent for the detachment stationed at the foot of Rhotash The Magistrate of Sasseram was for a long time trying to apprehend this rebel and several times detachments were sent out for the purpose; but they always returned unsuccessful. Captain Rattray engaged five spies and was paying them from his own pocket for collecting information from all sides. Among them there were two sepoys of the late 56th and 70th N. I., by name Uchoybar Pandy and Rughonbur Sing (who were on furlough when the mutiny broke out and were struck off by order of government) the other three were Bhojepoorears, inhabitants of that part of the country, in the district of Shahabad. They were so upright and just in collecting intelligence that Captain Rattray never found them false in any respect, and he had so much confidence in them that whatever he heard from them he communicated to the Commissioner of Patna and others. When Surnam Sing commenced making fearful disturbances in the villages, Captain Rattray sent two of the above spies to trace out the hiding-place of the rebels. They acted accordingly, and returned with the information that the above rebel was living in the Rhotash Hill with some of his relations, villagers. The mutineer sepoys, who were always with him, had gone towards Pallamo, looting, and the spies said that if a detachment were sent and Surnan Sing heard of its coming, he would run away. They also said that the place where the rebel was in hiding was very difficult of access. On hearing this Captain Rattray ordered Achoybur Pandy, one of the spies, and a Naick, Mehurban Tewarree, of his regiment, to put on the pouch, belts and accoutrements of some mutineer sepoys he had, and to go to Surnam Sing and make him believe that they came from Umer Sing, brother of Kowar Sing, who was in force at Jugdispore, to give him assistance and to gain information of the government troops. When they were taken before Surnam Sing they said—"We are eight men come from Umer Sing to assist you: the remaining six of our companions are at the bottom of the hill: if you order us we can bring them here." On hearing this Surman Sing was very much pleased, and said—"If you come and join me then I shall be able to plunder all the villages, and I will send for the mutinied sepoys who have gone to Pallamoo, and then we we will proceed and attack Dehreeghaut" After this one of the spies came down the hill on the plea that he was going to call his companions, and on the 16th July he brought this information to Captain Rattray, who, on hearing it, called out all the Hindoostanee sepoys in his regiment and found only seven viz., 1 Jemadar, 3 Naicks, 4 privates, and the abovementioned Achoybur Pandy. He put upon them mutineer's pouches and belts belonging to the sepoys he had hanged and made appear just like the mutineers, and sent them to arrest Surnam Sing. An hour after these men started Captain Rattray sent a detachment of 1 Subadar and 20 Seikh sepoys for their assistance, with instructions to conceal themselves in the jungle or under the hill until their assistance was required. The above mentioned eight privates went to Surnam Sing with their loaded muskets, and on arriving there two of them instantly went to the place where the swords and muskets of the rebels were placed with the view to prevent the rebels from seizing their arms, and the remaining six immediately got together the other rebels and killed nine of them and apprehended Surnam Sing alive. Among the nine who were killed were the son, brother and nephew of Surnam Sing, whose heads the sepoys brought to Captain Rattray, with Surnam Sing, on the 17th July, 1858. Captain Rattray was very much pleased to see his men so successful in this enterprise, moreover, by killing these rebels a stop was put to disturbances, and the country became quiet from that very day. Surnam Sing remained, under arrest for two days. On the third day, when he was brought up for trial by Court-martial, he being enraged, said "had not the sepoys been disguised they could not have been able to apprehend him during a space of thirty years," and also said that it was a wrongful thing for him that he should not be between rebels and sepoys, remain in the hands of the Company Bahadoor or come into the hands of Hindoos." In the meantime the trial concluded, and Captain Rattray, who at the time of the mutiny was vested with the powers of a Commissioner, sentenced him to be blown away from a gun on the 21st July 1858. Captain Rattray on that very day called in a detachment of European soldiers who were proceeding up the Grand Trunk Road, and made a large parade of the sowars, Seikhs, and shot the rebel before them just at evening time. When this information came to the knowledge of the public in the district of Shahabad and the adjacent villages, the other zemindars who would have rebelled had they dared refrained from fear of their lives. Moreover, after the destruction of Surnam Sing all the other zemindars who had rebelled, when any mutineers came to them they took them for spies from government; consequently they dared not give them any kind of assistance. Had not Captain Rattray displayed such a policy and executed this stratagem, the disturbances in the Rhotash Hill would not have been put a stop to. For this gallant act—that is, for the apprehension of Surnam Sing, 1 Jemedar, 1 Naick were rewarded with the second class Order of Merit, and 2 Naicks and 3 Seikh sepoys with the third class Order of Merit, and Achoybur Pandy, one of the spies, was promoted to the grade of Jemadar in the Behar irregular cavalry. Now I hope that the reader will bear in mind how from the commencement of the mutiny up to date, the several detachments of Captain Rattray's Seikh regiments, under several European officers, have distinguished themselves on many occasions, and rendered service to the entire satisfaction of their commanding officers, and never failed in any one instance, for their gallant conduct government was pleased to award to some the Order of Merit and promotions, &c. All this is attributable only to the judicious arrangement of Captain Rattray, but I am sorry to say that many of these men by merely obeying his orders have received reward and promotion to higher grades, but what a sad thing it is that I am still calling him Captain.

In July a detachment of the irregular cavalry attached to the first battalion, consisting of 1 Jemadar and 35 sowars, was sent to the Grand Trunk Road to patrol the road and keep it clear for the dak; and a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 100 Seikh sepoys, was sent to Nasreegunge, four-teen miles from Dehreeghaut, to Mr. Solano's factory (an indigo-planter) and on arriving there, they made an entrenchment for the protection of the above village. The detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 3 Havildars, Naicks and 250 Seikh sepoys, which had gone to Chuprah and joined the force under Brigadier Rowcroft, after all the battles were over Brigadier Rowcroft, ordered them to return, under Captain Miles, to Ally-gunge Sewan. On the 1st August, the mutineers came forward and surrounded the Seikh sepoys and began fighting. The Seikhs in return attacked them and killed five of them, and lost only one Seikh. All the remaining mutineers ran away about a mile and halted there. When this intelligence came to the notice of Colonel Turner, (commanding field force Sasseram and Grand Trunk Road) he being accompanied by Captain Rattray and his head-quarters, consisting of 6 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 20 Havildars, 18 Naicks, 4 buglers and 108 Seikh sepoys, and the troops of irregular cavalry, proceeded on the 3rd August, 1858, to Nasreegunge to meet the mutineers. But as soon as they approached the village, the mutineers ran away; they followed them up four miles but could not catch them, so halted there. And on the next morning Captain Rattray with his head-quarters returned back to Dehreeghaut, and Colonel Turner with his force went to Sassaram. Soon after this, the above mutineers again came to Nasreegunge, and established thannahs and began to make disturbances in the adjacent villages. When this information came to the notice of Colonel Turner, he immediately sent an order to Captain Rattray to send his troop. Captain Rattray, under the command of Lieutenant Baker, sent 1 Ressaldar, 1 Jemadar, and 68 sowars on the 20th August, 1858; and Colonel Turner also came with some men of the Camel Corps, and on arriving there the troopers surrounded the thanuahs and made the newly made darogah and chuprasses run away, when the troopers charged upon them and killed eight of them, and in the meantime Colonel Turner sent an order to Captain Rattray to send some Seikhs. Captain Rattray accordingly sent 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 9 Naicks, 1 Bugler and 100 Seikh sepoys on the same day, and they reached there in the night. Next morning, the 21st August the above troopers and the detachment under command of Colonel Turner and Lieutenant Baker followed the mutineers till they entered the jungle of Jugdispore; then they returned to their head-quarters, respectively. On the 30th August, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 100 Seikh sepoys, were sent to Nasereegunge to make a fortification and protect the village. They did so accordingly. The detachment of 1 Jemadar, 3 Havildar, 3 Naicks, and 30 Seikh sepoys which was under Captain Miles at Allygunge, Sewan, and the detachment of 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 50 Seikh sepoys which was with the force of Brigadier Rowcroft, joined Captain Miles in July. Both these datchments, under command of Captain Miles, and Captain Francis(when it came to their notice that the mutineers had arrived) went out on the 30th August, after them. On seeing the detachment the rebels fled, and the detachments returned back on the 5th Sept.

Captain Miles having made over the command of the party to Captain Francis on the 9th September, proceeded to raise the 4th battalion. The detachment of the Seikh regiment consisting of 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 8 Havildars, 8 Naicks, 2 buglers 124 Seikh sepoys, which was under Lieutenant Meckeson of the 63rd Regiment N. I., with the force of Colonel Waller, had rendered services in August and September, 1858, in several stations as follows.—At Sustooah, Julpoorah, Lambooah, Arrah, Rampore, a place near Jugdispore in the district of Shahabad. In these six battles the Seikhs fought with the mutineers bravely and gallantly. Only one Seikh was killed, and Colonel Waller was very much pleased with the gallant conduct of Seikhs. In September, out of this detachment Subadar Mauzdeen, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks and 40 sepoys were sent to the bridge at Ramnuggur, two miles east of Arrah, to prevent the mutineers from entering the districts, where they made a mud fortification and remained there. When any mutineers attempted to come towards Arrah they used to fight with them; in this way they fought eight battles, and Colonel Waller gave a certificate to the Subadar which is herein inserted:—

"CERTIFICATE.

"Mowjadeen Subadar has served under my command during the operations in Shahabad on every occasion. When he has had an opportunity he has distinguished himself. I look upon him as a very superior native officer.

J. M. WALLER Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding H. M.'s 36th Regt."

"Camp Nowsagur, 12th Oct. 1858."

(To be continued.)

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qr., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, the Fort and Byculla.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antiques and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low-crowned, Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best	" 33
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	" 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			" 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	" 35
Do.	Do.	best	" 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	" 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	" 54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do.	8	Do.	" 15
Do.	8	Timber Clocks with Alarm	" 20
Do.	8	Do. do.	" 29

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Ash Sticks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Sarvices, Gold and Jet Solaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Half-chased Silver Tea, Coffee, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches set with diamonds.

Do. Do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Gold Lockets, Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

American Hycod times.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from 2 inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians, A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Elliwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Ganze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A large assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best	Treble Balls		Rs. 5 0
Do.	Double do.		" 3 12
Do.	Youth's do.		" 3 0
Do.	do. do.		" 1 8
Do.	All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		" 11 0
Do.	Malacca, do. do.		" 8 0
Do.	Men's Mate No. 1 do.		" 5 0
Do.	Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do.	Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		" 6 8
Do.	Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2½ in., each..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; CUT; 3,3½ & 4,
To screw on Flat. *(To let in Flush.)* ins. each.... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each..... Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each..... " 14 to 17 0

SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each	Rs. 18 0
No. 00	— 7½	" 4½	" 3	"	"	" 20 0
No. 1	— 9	" 5½	" 3½	"	"	" 21 0
No. 2	— 9½	" 6	" 3½	"	"	" 23 0
No. 3	—10½	" 6	" 4	"	"	" 25 0
No. 4	—12	" 7	" 5	"	"	" 28 0
No. 5	—13	" 8	" 5½	"	"	" 32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs. 25 0
No. 2	—15½	" 9½	" 6½	"	"	" 28 0
No. 3	—17½	" 10½	" 7½	"	"	" 33 0
No. 4	—19	" 12½	" 7½	"	"	" 39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each	Rs. 23 0
No. 3	—16½	" 12½	" 11	"	"	" 30 0
No. 6	—23½	" 16½	" 16½	"	"	" 45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 —16½ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep.....each...Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PLATE BOXES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 "
Do. do. 3 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

The commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts we allow Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	5	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to accounts or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDIN BURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
"	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited on Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the first Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for remittance in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Spencer's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
	3 Do.	Do. 1s. 11¾d.	"
	On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
	3 Do.	Do. " 2-53 "	"
	On Demand	" 2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS OTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE D. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rup.
"	" " " 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	" " " 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	" " " 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	" " " 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	" " "		
On Scotland		On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bills are to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding R